VICTORIA: AN ODE BY ALFRED TENNYSON REVERED Victoria, you that hold

nobler office upon earth

Than arms, or power of brain, or birth Could give the warrior kings of old, I thank you that your royal grace To one of less desert allows
This laurel greener from the brows
Of him that uttereth nothing base:

And should your greatness, and the care That yokes with empire, yield you time To make demand of modern rhyme, If aught of ancient worth be there,

Take, madam, this poor book of song:

For though the faults were thick as dust
In vacant chambers, I could trust Your sweetness. May you rule as long,

And leave us rulers of your blood As noble till the latest day ! May children of our children say, " She wrought her people lasting good;

"Her court was pure; her life serene; God gave her peace; her land reposed: A thousand claims to reverence closed In her as mother, wife, and queen.

"She brought vast design to pass, When Europe and our scattered ends Of our fierce world were mixt as friends And brethren in her halls of glass;

" And statesmen at her council met Who knew the seasons, when to take Occasion by the hand, and make The bounds of freedom broader yet,

" By shaping some august decree Which kept her throne unshaken still, Broad-based upon her people's will, And compassed by the inviolate sea."

* Prefaced to the New Edition of the Poet Laureate

EUROPE.

FRANCE.

Correspondence of The Tribune. Paris, Thursday, June 26.

CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION. The solemn work of the Bureaux in regard to Constitutional Revision proceeds. It is like walking up an inclined plane covered with icethe more violent the forward step the greater the backshiding. After all that has been said in the Bureaux, less chance than ever appears to exist in favor of the consummation of the darling projects of the Republic haters. In regard to the Republic, Gen. Cavaignac and M. Lamartine are its unflinching supporters; nor is the example of these eminent politicians lost on the whole mass of the Assembly. Such devotion means something; and it is perfectly well understood that any attempt to destroy the Constitution will be resisted to the death. Even the Siecle, moderate Republican, comes out with the declaration that upon no terms whatever must the Constitution be set aside, or the incumbent of the Presidency seek for a prolongation of power. The debates in the Bureaux on the question of revision or no revision, do not in detail possess sufficient interest for analysis; and the volum-inous editorials of the press on the same subject are more an evidence of diarrham verborum than the elucidation of new or interesting facts arguments. Since the capital show the French make at the London Exposition they are in a good humor with themselves, and the workmen who so carry the palm are more respectfully treated touching their general intelligence than The compliments that are paid them may be well worked up into reasons for giving

them back their suffrage rights. PRISON DISCIPLINE Is discussed now. The Pennsylvania solitary system as applicable to all criminals is recommended in a report to the Assembly. By the statistics of crime this report gives, it appears that in 1827 the population of France being 31, 857,961 the persons tried were 54,372. in 1841 the population being 34,230,178, the trials were in 1849 the trials were 127,888. Thus during twenty years the increase of trials has been 100 per cent, while that of the population is estimated at 12! I have not read the above named report and do not know if the Pennsylvamia system be actually mentioned, but the sepa-rate system in Europe means now that rendered practicable by the radiating form of the prison invested by our celebrated architect Mr. John Haviland. In another view of the case, what a commentary it is on the vaunted Government of Louis Philippe to show such a frightful increase in crime. As some Americans now in England appear impressed with "the subordination to au thority," (see a communication in The Times of the country which sup admirers ports The Tones, that the convictions for crime now in England are four times as great as those in France, notwithstanding the above cited ter rible, almost overwhelming statement of the Rise and Progress of French Crime being nine times as great as, that of the population during the present generation. Before Americans abroad pay compliments it would be well for them to pay compliments it would be well for them to study a little the subject upon which they presume to enlighten the world and to commit their countrymen. All the issues of the daily papers published in Great Britain and Ireland not equal in number to those published Cincinnati, Ohio, and of the entire edition put lished, I think I am safe in saying The Time alone issues one-half if not two-thirds. daily press, therefore, according to the rule the Republican majority is represented by The paint the feelings of the majority of the people of England toward our country—of the English who think at all on national have influence of any kind at home. As another evidence of the state of things in England, which calls forth our of things in England, which can's form our
compliments in literature and hobnobbery, take
the acknowledgment of a Dublin journal, which
says that the population of Ireland will show in
the forthcoming census this startling fact, that if has not increased in 30 years, since 1821 Ireland is as much an integral part of the English Empire as Hyde Park or Buckingham Pal ace, and it is hardly necessary with such a fac before us for "An American" to pay compliments to England upon the "subordination to authority." Whose authority the sauthority which the master over the slave. An authority which takes away from humanity its erect dignity, its heaven-reaching altitude, its native rank Mr. Charles Dickens recently said at a public othe condition of the poor meeting in London—"the condition of the poor in London is lower than that of brutes"—in which opinion a traveler who has eyes must fully con cur, and besides, by irresistible analogy, find in it a cowardly "subordination to authority" equalbruta!. One of the most eminent men in America, writing to me of the World's Exhibition, call it "a trap of John Bull, into which our stupie Americans are always ready to fall." Take the majority-press of England-The Times-in its rhetoric on the subject, and the communications of Americans through its columns, and the trap and the stupidity of the several parties become painfully obvious. The entire population of England, Wales, and Scotland, by the census just out, is 20,919,531. In 1841 it was 18,655,981 · so. while there is no increase in Ireland, one-third o which is uncultivated, in England, Wales and Scotland, with great tracts yet uncultivated, the increase is only 225,000 souls annually. Com-pare that with the increase of our population. It will be found that the above subordination to infamous authority, is the sole cause of the disparity-for the English climate is better that

opinion of a high authority, could at once b THE VINE CULTURE

land is good and fruitful; and in the

In America, which is now exciting attention, thanks to the sagacity of Mr. Longworth of Cincinnati, should occupy particularly the notice of the friends of American Industry. The value of land producing eminent wines is incredibly great. I know of places in Switzerland, for example. where fourteen hundred dellars a year rent is given for every acre; and where the cost of pro duction is about one hundred dollars, and the gross revenue about twenty-one hundred. How this

single fact should teach us the necessity of producing our own wines, instead of depending on Europe! At this point of view, seeing the itch we have for trade with Europe, it seems to me we are the poorest calculators in the world, all things considered. There are people who be-lieve that Cincinnati can send her hams with profit to Paris, a distance of five thousand miles. Well, they are sent in small quantities-mere mples-and sold for 30 cents a pound. Havre fairs here the Bayonne Hams of France are sold for 16 cents or less. So you perceive what a farce it is for the West to be deluded with the misreading of her interests. In the sple did Report of Mr. Secretary Meredith, the inc pugnable truth of these principles set the British papers to work to deny them with such an epilepsy of wrath that any people but our own would un der the circumstances remember the adage. Fas est, &c.

In France are generally innocuous. But one, fatal, has just come off between two Editors. The Sufrage Universel in the South of France called all the Legitimists of Montpelier cowards. if any one of them held to the daily insults of their organ there. So a meeting took place, and the Republican Editor was killed.

ROUTE LINK Is thus defined by Girardin: "Socialism is the generic name which comprehends all kinds of Socialists, those who are wrong as well as those who are right. All serious discussion requires that this distinction be made, and the kind specified. An objection founded against specified. An objection founded against Protestant-tholicism cannot be brought against Protestant-part against Protest ism, and the reverse. When Christianity is spoken of, it should be distinguished. So of Socialism, for any objection founded against Com-munism, which excludes Liberalism, cannot bear against Liberalism which rejects Communism. Socialism then is the search after the absolute, in opposition to the arbitrary. Socialism is the science which teaches that society should be made after the image of humanity, as Christianity. teaches that man has been made after the image of God. Let Optimism stop then its common-places against Socialism. Let Optimism attack false ideas, that is its right; but let it respect generous tendencies—that is its duty."

STATUES

Of eminent persons are placed by the Government throughout France, in the towns where each was born. The inauguration of these is attended with pompous ceremonials, tending to fire the young imagination to great deeds. The manes of the painter Poussin are artistically worshipped; the men, women and children of the place of his birth rising as one to do honor to his mem-At an appointed signal a splendid statue on ty pedestal was uncovered. The multitude ory. At an appointed signal a splendid statue on a lofty pedestal was uncovered. The multitude shouted—the bands struck up—the Church blessed that odes the ceremony-academicians recited their odes and the artists present felt his glory as their own. The marvellous Anglo-Saxon at home has no such statues except for benefactors of the human race, in the persons of princes of the blood and military men-this with hardly an exception. military men—this with hardly an exception. Jean Hachette, so called—a plucky girl during the siege of Amiens by Charles the Bold, in 1472 -being armed with a battle-ax, fought with the citizens on the ramparts, and seizing a standard threw him down his ladder. France has not forgotten her heroism. year is to witness the manguration, at the Town Hall, Beauvais, of a magnificent statue now at the Louvre. It represents her striking down the assailant. The artist is M. Dubray. There is assainant. The artist is M. 1960ay there is a pust been finishing at the Gobelias tapestry manufactory a great piece of work—a reproduction of the Farisine. It has been executed by an accelerated process. Why cannot some wealthy of the Faresin. It has been executed by an ac-celerated process. Why cannot some wealthy men in America have copied the Gobelin tapestry manufacture for America, as a standard of Art in the manufacture of carpets! Could not also, in all our vast continent, clay equivalent to that of Sevies be found, and Sevies China made as an artistic standard! The picture of "Marie Antoinette after her condemnation," by Delaroche, continues to draw the admiring connoisseurs.

THE THEATERS

Are open, and pieces are constantly written. Several of the last are condemned; and the shameful laughter of the auditory at the doubleentendres at the Montansier, is roundly censured by a journal before me-a good sign. London, however, with its rival Opera-houses, is the point

of attraction just now. -Mr. William Birney, formerly of Cincinnati who was at a concours chosen Professor of English Belles Lettres in the University of Bourges has recently received the distinguished and merited honor of being elected a member of the Athe nee des Arts et des Lettres, at Paris, a national institution. This is owing to his recent philogical investigations of the radices of different Eu ropean languages.

Political and Miscellaneous Matters.

The Commission appointed to examine the ropositions for revision, presented to the As mily, has terminated its labors. It success ively rejected that of Mr Creton, suggesting that the Constituent Assembly vote upon the fundamental question of Monarchy and Republic that of Mr. Bouhier de l'Ecluse, nearly to the same effect: that of Mr. Larabit, which limited the new Assembly to the single article, interdicting the reeligibility of the President : that of Mr Payer, which confounded to such a degree the attributes of the Legislature, with those delegated to the Commission, as to be entirely inadmissible : and finally that offered by two hundred and twenty three representatives through M. de Broglie. Thereupon the latter gentleman proosed a new reading, which was carried by a vote of 9 to 6. This form, which will be the only one upon which the discussion of the Chain-

ber will be brought to bear, is thus couched
"The National Assembly, considering the Hith
Article of the Constitution, expresses the desire that
the Constitution be revised, totally, conformably to This Article is as follows: "When in the last year of any Legislature, the As-sembly shall have expressed a wish that the Consti-

inverted into a definitive resolution, till after three insecutive deliberations, at one month apart, each work which must pass by three quarters of the The number of Ahole vote thrown.
"The number of votes must be five hundred at

nation be revised, either wholly or in part, such re-cision shall be accomplished in the following man-

east.
"The Revisional Assembly shall sit three months "It shall be competent to treat no other matters than the revision for which it shall have been con-

Nevertheless, in case of urgent necessity, it may rovide for legislative needs."

This proposition having passed, the next point in order was the election of a reporter. The choice of M. de Tocqueville surprised every one. and created a deep sensation upon the benches of the Assembly. MM. de Broglie and Odilon Barrot felt sure of the nomination. The former received but 5 votes and the latter 2, 8 being given for M. de Tocqueville; of these 8, 6 were thrown by the Republican minority; the vote of M. de Corcelles and that of M. de Tocqueville himself decided it in his favor. The report will be, therefore, to a certain extent, a minority re-port, the Legitimist and Bonapartist majority being left in the lurch. The position of M. de Tocqueville will be clearly seen by the following extracts, taken at hazard from his speech before

"I believe that the initiative in the petitioning movement was taken by the administration. If the sub-commission shall find that it has gone beyond its authority, it seems to me that in its report it ought to

say so.
"I think the Constitution faulty, and I believe that "I think the Constitution faulty, and I believe that revision is our only means of safety. I have already said that we ought to insert in the resolution a declaration in behalf of the maintenance of the Republic. I have said more. I have expressed an opinion that it would be well to insert in the report that it is in a republican point of view that revision is desired.

"We invite the nation to the performance of an act which may be efficacious, but will certainly be perious. Our mission, in such a circumstance, is to indicate to the country what it has to do. I proposition say to the people simply this. We deem it impossible, at present, to think of the reestablishment of monarchy."

bie, at present, to think of the reestablishment of horses are fit for the service in which they are the day after the declaration of these senti-

ments, M. de Tocqueville was elected reporter-The reader will not fail to notice that in accordance with the ideas expressed in this address, the report to the Assembly will take strong ground in favor of the Republic, and against all monar-chical maneuvers. The Republicans do not conceal their satisfaction at the choice of reporter Though they are opposed to revision on any terms, M. de Tocqueville is to them the least ob ectionable candidate among the members com-osing the majority of the commission.

During the discussion of one of the proposi-tions its author, probably M. Creton, was called before the commission to state his reasons and This he did in such a ridiculous ma ner as to excite the hilarity of all the member While all were laughing at the save one. White all were laughing at the sallies of the honorable Senator, Gen Cavaignac preserved a dignified silence. At the end of the sitting he requested the stenographer to insert it ting he requested the stenographer to insert it. the report that he had not even smiled. "Je no ris jamais, quand il est question de la Republique !"

Mr. Girardin, who had declared in the tribune,

that he was opposed to the right of petition, giv-ing his reason for the same at some length in the Presse, cites the spectacle at present to be seen throughout France—that of half a million functionaries of the government, petitioning the Assembly for a change in the Constitution, known to be entirely in the interest of the existing Pres-This he considers a scandal, an imposition ident. This he considers a scandal, an imposition and a positive danger. But besides this, the people in petitioning perform the act of a subject, not that of a sovereign. The right of petition, which was sacred under the monarchy, is out of tune with republican institutions. The people, from whom all power emanates, cannot, without abdicating, condescend to petition their repre-sentatives, who merely possess a delegated au-thority. The answer to this is obvious. If the people, who are sovereign, desire or will a cer-tain act of legislation, they must of course comnunicate such a desire or will to those to whom legislation is intrusted. A command, an unqual-ified, imperious dictate would hardly be in good taste, or a gracious, parliamentary method of in-dicating their wishes. There is no other method dicating their wishes.

left but a simple request, with which the left but a simple request, with which the left but a simple request. lature is desired to comply. There is no humili-ation, in such an act. Mr. Girardin, with all his talent, is a good deal of a charlatan. He delights in dilemmas, as a favorable opportunity for ingent-ous simplification, he revels in labyrinths, for he al-ways has an Ariadne's clue with which to conduct society out of the danger that environs it; he in-vents riddles, for the purpose of solving them. one day he is the Sphinx with a whole column full of enigmas, and the next he appears as (Edi is, with an answer for every one Girardin loses the position and influence to which his talents entitle him, by this exaggerated fancy for whatever is new, strange, startling and unus

I gave you last week some statistics upor the subject of capital punishment. The Press, objected to the inferences drawn from these figures, inasmuch as the increase in the population had not been taken into the account. The

tion had not been taken into the account. The Gazette des Tribunaux replies;

"In 1821, the population of France was 32,000,000; the number of offenders of all sorts prosecuted was 54,372. In 1841, the population was 34,000,000—or an increase of 7 per cent. The number of offenders was 86,431, or an increase of 59 per cent. From 1841 to 1849 was 125,000, being a bother increase of 50 per cent. Thus mumber of offenders in 1849 was 125,000, being a bother increase of 50 per cent. Thus in a period of further increase of 50 per cent. Thus in a period of 20 years, whele the increase in the population was only 12 per cent. the increase of crimes and offenses was 109 per cent."

You will remember that the Court of Assizes You will remember that the Court of Assizes which condemned Charles Hugo for an article against the pain of death, acquitted M. Erdan, the publisher of the incriminated newspaper. He has just been condemned, however, to a month's imprisonment and a fine of 500 frames for publishing in his journal a statement that the mayor of Poissy had abused his authority by compelling s underlings to sign the petition for the revisior the Constitution. It seems the statement was of the Constitution. incorrect. The writer of the article was sentenced to two months imprisonment and 500 francs fine. M. Rony, publisher of the Presse, who copied the article, was condemned to 15 days imprisonment and 300 francs fine.

The whole number of signatures, crosses, and adhesions attached to the petitions for revision, from the first 61 departments, by alphabetical order, is 592,003. At the same rate 800,000 will be

about the maximum attained.

Voting by proxy is carried to an astonishing extent in the National Assembly. One day this extent in the National Assembly. One day this week, when there were between 400 and 450 members present, certainly not more than the latter number, 639 bulletins were found in the urn, proving that about 200 absent members had either commissioned their friends to vote for them, or that it had been done without any such authority. There is no rule of the house permitting such an innovation; it has crept from small beginnings into pretty general use. It is easy to beginnings into pretty general use. It is easy to see how such a custom might lead to the most monstrous abuses; and it is probable that if it is allowed in principle, some check will be put upon its unlimited and improper employment.

Beranger has been seriously ill, and for so

days his situation was considered critical.

is said to be out of danger, however.

The Constitutional is fairly earning its right to Veron proposes, as one of the first ameliorations to be wrought in behalf of the working classes. the abolition of the octroi duties levied upon pro-visions of all sorts at the gates of the large citie of France-and especially at those of Paris. the year 1849 these duties for the city of Paris amounted to six and a half million dollars. Pro visions, as a natural result of this tax, are dearer within the barriers and cheaper without. All around the city extends a zone inhabited by people to whom no name can be given. It is neither country nor city, and is infested by nomadic and vagabond tribes collected from the 12 points of the compass. It is here that the laborer, attract ed by the lower prices of the necessaries of ife, acquires a taste for idleness, strong drin and brigandage. He forgets his family and passes his time with his newly found companions in debauch. In these nocturnal orgies are concoct ed the crimes which have rendered the neigh borhood of the barriers notoriously insecure. In side the walls, we have civilization, security quiet: outside, a national institution creates unsustains barbarism, brutality, and riot. The ab olition of the octroi, besides putting an end to these disgraceful practices, would be of immensbenefit to the poorer classes, upon whom the in-creased price of provisions within the walls fails most severely. In conclusion, Dr. Veron sugmost severely. In conclusion, Dr. Veron suggests several methods of replacing the six and a half millions which would be lost to the city by the abolition of this tax. He firmly believes in the reelection of Louis Napoleon, and proposes this amelioration as one of the first to be accomplished during his second term.

The President has passed in review two of the divisions of the garrison of Paris. Nothing important took place on either occasion. It seems quite evident that persons are hired for the purpose of setting the cheering, or if there is none volunteered, to get it up anyong themselves. It

olunteered, to get it up among themselves. I scertain that any daring individual who crie-"Vive la Republique," is a mark for the violence and brutality of the agents of the Police. The instances of this have been almost numberless. Two persons narrowly escaped a ducking in the Seine, several were arrested, and a boy of about 14 years of age was nearly throttled by the vio-lent Bonapartists in whose ears he should the unmusical cry of Hurra for Universal Suffrage. A book-keeper, who gives his address, and cites the names of other persons in support of his statement, declares that as the President was returning from the second review, he was stand ing on the bridge over which the cortege passed Hearing several individuals cry Vine l'Empereur, he thought it his duty as a Republican to reply by a cheer for the Republic. He did so, Immediately half a dozen of Napoleon's escort rushed upon him, upon which he put his hand to his field, as it to draw a weapon. The fierceness of his assailants diminished visibly. In the mean-time he was joined by a reinforcement of true elievers, who set up a unanimous shout of Hurra for the Republic and nothing shorter. uch accounts are hardly credible, but no reason to doubt that the powers that be are extremely averse to any republican manifesta nons, and seek to discountenance them by the bland intervention of hired claqueurs and other

Bonapartist agents
The Prefect of Police has just issued a decree ordering a general examination of all the public conveyances in the city. The object of this is see that they are all constructed with the necessary solidity; that they harbor no vermin, and can communicate no contagious disease; that the harness is in good condition; and that

of the streets without a certificate from the Pre-

The second detachment of master workmen and journeymen, sent by the city of Paris to the Exhibition, left on the 18th of June. The third will follow in a day or two. The enterprise is said to be highly successful, and the departments, or at least these conditions. ments, or at least, those peculiarly interested in trade, are beginning to follow the example. The National Assembly has devoted a credit of 50,000f. to defray, in part, the expenses of such departmental expeditions. Paris sends 84 de gates, and the number of those selected in t The Minister of Commerce has also authorised, out of the funds of his own bureau, the sending of six foremen from the National Manufactories of Sevres, Gobelins and Beauvais. The time of these representatives of French industry is not entirely spent in examining the marve's of the Crystal Palace. Pains are taken to have them visit everything in the environs of London, where industry, perseverance and enlightened labor have triumphed over the obstacles of nature and the opposition of the elements. The few who have been so fortunate as to be elect in this experiment, can hardly fail to return with elevated ideas, and with stimulated am-bition. The dignity of labor will be hightened in their eyes-and fae weight of the curse-that man shall live by the sweat of his brow, materi-

The Police Court is waging a war of extermi-nation against fraudulent shop-keepers. In one sitting, it has condemned about 50 small traders, for divers cheateries. The principal were adulterated wines, false weights, loaded scales, scale which have never been tested by the proper au thority, meat in a state of impurity, adulterated sugar, coffee, tea, and so on. Besides fine and imprisonment, more or less severe, the wine casks are emptied into the gutter, and the weights and scales confiscated. The trial of one of the delinquents disclosed a curious instance of family discord. It was his third offense, and family discord when asked what he had to say, declared that i was his wife that gave the short measure, and at he himself knew nothing about the matter oon as he was set at liberty once, his chere amie got him into limbo again, he was deternined to protest. He was tired of going to prison for Madame. The next day the fair sinne was herself sent to close quarters, to the great delight of the unoffending husband. G. B. F.

Association at Paris. Paris, Wednesday, June 25, 1851. To the Editors of The New-York Tribune

I have just spent a pleasant forenoon in company with an English friend, visiting two Fraternal Associations: an Association of Cooks, and an Association of Surgical Instrument Makers.

By ordering strawberries and cream in the first instance, and examining speculums in the second, we soon broke the ice, which, truth to say, was not very hard, and found ourselves launched at once on the broad sea of intercommunication Our immediate object was to inquire, in all good faith, as to the nature and success of the Associative principle. The intricate and important problem of the "Organization of Labor," seems to us one which every sensible man ought to exam-ine for himself. There are temptations enough, indeed, to avoid it, and even to denounce all the who do not, as infidels and Utopians; but we left all such temptations "behind" us, and commenced our work of examination with the most erfect candor. We were met in the same spirit The numerous questions we put were all an swered without the slightest hesitation. It was evident that we were not conversing with more tradesmen, but with men conscious of occupying an important position, and resolved to adorn an dignity it. In a word, they were men of principles ple; idealists, certainly, but still more realists; men who present you their theories in the form

of a life,

The Association of Surgical Instrument Makers

and The Association of Surgical Instrument Makers was one of the first Associations established in France. It was organized in 1818 under the aus-pices of the Government, which granted it a loan of about \$8,000. This loan is continued to the present day, but at a rate of charge, and with an extent and expense of surreillance which makes it cost nearly eight percent. The Associates are ten in number, and work together on terms of the ten in number, and work together on terms of the most perfect social equality. If one man is hon-ored more than another, it is the most diligent. There are many kinds of labor to perform, some of them what the world calls menial, and requir-ing little capacity, except for endurance; others of a more dignified character, so to speak, and re-quiring the utmost care and skill, but the man who turns the grindstone or blows the bellows is a much respected in his vocation as he who as much respected in his vocation as he wh gives the last finishing touch to a lancet, or trafficks behind the counter with an incipient surgeon This air of perfect freedom which pervades the the Socialist workshops (I don't cut the work "Socialist" because ignorance and superstition may have given it a bad odor) is one of the first things which strikes a spectator—especially an European spectator. It is worth all the homihes on the dignity of noman harde, and an incessings about the "good time coming," which were ever written. In such a presence we feel we are in company with men. If you are a drone in the world's hive, unless you are also an inveterate sind, you feel you are in the presence to agitate a country from one end to the other about the glory of work—it is at least harmless for young poets to chant into the ears of an ex-hausted world that " labor to good." struck me this morning that one manufactory conducted on sound principle, and quietly solving for itself-or, at least seeking to solve-th great question of Labor, was worth all the meet great question of Lator, was worth all the meetings, and, i' you will pardon the word, all the workingman's newspapers in the world. Bulwer says truly enough, that "the agitation of thought is the beginning of wisdom." So it is, and the end of it, too, sometimes. But agitation, like thunder and continues about a significant continues. like thunder and earthquake, should be the ex-ception, not the rule. Talk is a too common ception, not the rule. Talk is a too common substitute for thought, and a still worse substitute for work. Let the world despise mass meetings and monster demonstrations as it will, it can never despise, though it may oppose well-organized and vigorously prosecuted Labor. A mass meeting of farmers, owning their land jointly, and going to its cultivation with strong hands and miners, having an equal interest in their enter prise, and diving into the bowels of the earth as eerfully as if they were going to a repast; such exhibitions, alas that they are so unfrequent, are setter adapted to convert men than all the con-ventions in the world.

But to return. In reply to our questions as to the rate of payment which each received for his work; whether they were all paid equally, or according to the nature and amount of his work; and, finally, whether, on the whole, they were satisfied with the working of their system, the reply of the Associalty was, that as there was almost an infinite variety of labor, they were compelled from the first to depart from the plan of equal remuneration, adopted by associations engaged in simpler kinds of business, and to alow every associate a retribution in as near a possible an exact proportion to his labor and skill, that they were all perfectly agreed upon this point, so there were no jealousies nor bick erings; that they had to work very hard to mee with an average success, on account of the slackness of business since the revolution, and the general prejudice against their enterprise; that after allowing each associate to draw from the concern enough for his comfortable support there was placed to each ones credit an equal share of the year's profits, that no money with the exception just named, could be drawn out by any associate until the whole debt had been paid off; that from the commencement no one had shown the least disposition to shirt either labor or responsibility; that although, for the reasons already named, they had not ye earned much, if any more, than they could have done as hired workmen, still they were abuniantly satisfied with the correctness of their srinciple, first, because of its inestimable so advantages, (seeing that "all men are created" to be "free and equal,") and then because it contained the elements of pecuniary success; and in the newspapers, and in the every-day in As an illustration of this last statement let me relate a significant incident. As we were walk ink near the shop in reference, my companion and myself noticed two dry demure looking persons in the imposing costume of Jesuit Priests, walking in the same direction. Now my friend is no worshipper of Mumbo. He will not even tolerate the milder Jumbo. (By the way he recently defined the war now going on in England betw the Pope and the Protestants as a war of "M no persus Junno") In fact anything like a "solemnly constituted imposter" excites his in-stant indignation; this was peculiarly the case in the present instance; and, truth to say, the spectral appearance of this morning's Mumbo seemed to me a justification of the utmost wrath: but judge of my friend's surprise to see the object of his criticism enter the Socialist workshop immediately after ourselves and deport himself both in his demeanor and and conversation like a reasoning and teing. I then informed my friend that I had had a similar experience at a recent meeting for the exhibition and discussion of mesmerism. generalized from these two facts the catholic conclusion that in all sects there are enlightened and impartial men; and congratulated our neigh-bor, the instrument-maker, that this impartiality and enlightenment were sometimes sufficient to

The establishment which I have thus dilated upon was formerly conducted on the old system, d had upon its sign the very flunkevish title MAISON S. R. HENRY," (HOUSE OF SIR HENRY a title adopted without doubt to secure the pat-ronage of the aristocratic students from London. ronage of As the old house had reputation for skill as well as flunkeyism, I regret to say that the disgusting sign remains unaltered, though the regular cards of the establishment are headed more appropriately and modestly—Association des Ouvriers.

l'abricants d'Instruments de Chirurgie.
I must reserve what I have to say of the Asociated Cooks for another and more savory

Full statistics of these establishments it is impessible to procure; but it is something to ascer tain the general principle, and more to see it in active and successful operation. There are above 150 Associations in Paris at this moment. nearly all of which, despite the depression in trade, are successful. The most agreeable thing about them is their reputation for unwearing in-dustry and perfect integrity. There was an attempt made in the early season, to impugn the honesty of the principal Association of Tailors—but the attempt fell to the ground in company with those

Whatever then may be said of Frenck Socialism, from a religious or political point of view, it certainly should be respected so far as concerns industry and personal integrity.

Kossuth's Imprisonment.

A meeting was lately held at Leicester, England, to petition the British Government to intervene in behalf of Kossuth and his companions. At this meeting Gen. Meszaros, who had lately arrived in England, was present and spoke. The following report of his speech we take from the Leicester Mer

General Meszaros now came forward and was re-

ceived with a warmth of welcome that evidently moved him deeply. It was a strangely exciting scene moved him deeply. It was a strangely exciting scene, and we wish we could convert our pen into the painter's pencil, to convey a correct portrait of the brave soldier as he stood waiting the cessation of plaudits which, from their (to him) novel sound, reminded him he was an exile from his native hand, for simply demanding the inviolability of those ancient institutions for the preservation of the counterparts of which the forefathers of the enthusiastic assemblage before him had also often had to light—often to lay down their lives. Silence having been restored the General (whose accuminance with the English to lay down their lives. Silence having been restored the General (whose acquiminance with the English language is entirely self-acquired, but is very extensive as regards our literature) spoke nearly as follows. Mr. Mayor, and ladies and gentlemen, I thank you very much for this kind encouragement and reception, as I must beg pardon that I shall offend with my very threbate. English language the ears of so splended and exceptions are English language the ears of so splended and exmust ber pardon the Unitagement with my very thirdrate English language the ears of so splendid and exquisite a meeting, where before me is a fair beautiful
public who are the hearers of it. But, as a German
proverb says, "He is a had man who will make more
than he can, " and I pray you to be indulgent and
take the intention for the deed, (Loud cheers.) Thus,
as I have the honor to make, though there the General humorously stroked his now whitening beard)
with a gray beard, my maden speech, then I will say
if I could speak better, that I could not express all I
have felt, and what I am feeling, in gratitude, from
the time I was on the deek of an English steamer, at
the moment when I disembarked at Southampton,
and trod the free English soil, and where I met with
so much kindness, sympathy, and help everywhere.
(Loud Applause.) And now I would say that I am
come from a beautiful country, where nature is lavishing her benefits on the inhabitants, though they,
for many centuries, have done all to damage her. In
this country reigns a monarch, the Sultan Abdul for many centuries, have done all to damage her. In this country regas a monarch, the Sultan Abdul Meshid-whom may God bless, and let long-time live '—and who, by his generosity, benevolence, and love for humankind, is one of the first monarchs and the best man of his people. (Hear.) But what belongs to the official world! Why (as Gulliver would say), that many a time it speaks "the thing that is not." (Hear, hear.) Bad examples are contagious, but let me assure you I have preserved meron thus, and still hold my custom to speak truthonly truth. ("Hear," from Mr. Paget.) When Kossuth, the greatest orator in his country, and in the opinion of the Hungarian people the first patriot and representative of their freedom and self-government, because in all the constitutional struggles he fought in the first rank, and in the most ardious and dangerous circumstances he was the chief—floud apgerous circumstances he was the chief-hous ap-plause - I say, when the last battle was fought, and after the occurrence of that most deplorable and un-hoppy event, the ever-shameful surrender of Villa-here, the General paused a moment, and then gos—(here the General paused a moment, and t said)—Let me not name the chief actor in this varny, I would leave him to be judged in histor (Hear, hear), and let me ask of you the favor, not to be wishful that I should recapitulate all disasters—for I would not break open the not healed wounds, as Virgil says "Ebec | infandum jubetis renovare dolorem.

"Effect intandum juteus renovare dolorem."

I repeat, when all was lost, then Kossuth, with many of us, left the patriot Lares weeping and mouraful behind, and searched for hospitality in Turkey, where, by the direct order of his Majesty the Sultan, we were received as guests, and as such we arrived at Widdin. But during the month that we stayed at Widdin. But during the month that we stayed at Widdin. But down from a Turkish diplomatist—not of the school of Talleyrand, who said that the tongule was created to keep secret the thoughts—gave time to the high diplomacy of two continental powers to intermedile with great humanity' to ask nothing more than that we should be sent back for the purpose of showing their love against us (this sentence the General gave with marked emphasis). But this was denied by the Sultan, with the powerful protection of the gallant, valorous English navy cheeres). As they could not have us in this manner, they began to bargain on our stay, and during this diplomatical transaction we changed from beloved guests to invigilated ones, in some time, transported to Shumla. gan to bargain on our stay; and during this diplomatical transaction we changed from beloved guests to invigilated ones; in some time, transported to Shumla, we changed into guest prisoners; and after three months in the year 1850, as prisoner-guests? (Hear, Hear.) The bargaining was thus standing on because the Sultan would keep us only one year—but Austria would not have a not-fixed time [hear]—and thus Kossuth, with many of his country men, and among them the most humble speaker here, remained for thirteen. months. The year, in varying phases, passed by and the Emperor of Turkey would have released all But the two mighty allies prayed that the patroit Kossuth the noble-hearted, high-minded, and thor Kossuth, the noble-hearted, high-minded, and thor-ough gentleman, Count Batthyany (late Minister of Foreign Affairs in his country,) and the brave Gene-ral Perczel (another distinguished countryman) should be kept till September this year, and then, after should be kept till September this year, and then, after a very short diplomatic transaction, to release them. (Hear.) Now, ladies and gentlemen, if the Turkeyan Government could feel its proper dignity, and act according to it. then my countrymen could rely upon this promise. (Hear, hear.) But as that Government is not very strong, and not always able to keep its promise, thus the liberation of Kossuth and his companions is not very. (Hear, hear.) promise, thus the liberation of Kossuth and his companions is not sure [Hear, hear.] I have said lived at Kutahia for thriteen months. We all were physically well fed and if we were perhaps not beloved guests, we were at least very dear ones. [Hear and anghter—so drily was the remark made.] Kutahia in itself, though, from the indolence of the people, a barren country, is not very unwholesome. But the moral oppression, accompanied with the uncertainty of its duration, and not to have the shortest walk without military surevillance, is for a warm, feeling heart, and for a vivid imagination, loo great an oppressive state not to wrong the health, vigour, and heart, and for a vivid imagination, too great an oppressive state not to wrong the health, vigour, and intellect (Hear, hear.) This unhappy state is by Kossuth all the more felt, and wronging to his life, as he cannot educate his hopeful children—and thus see them growing up in a bad medium which is very hirtful for them (hear, hear.) There were in Turkey stories of murdering and poisoning many of us, but as the French say, "the words it is said is the first stories to find the said in the first story of the said in the first story of the said in the first story of the said in the said in this world of ours—where in the vicinity of the true morality, or other moralities toe—it is possible. (Hear, hear.) I left Kossuth not sick, but not in health because, from the uncertainty of the duration of his detention, he is in a continual excitation and irritation, which from the uncertainty of the duration of his detention, he is in a continual excitation and irritation, which undermine his not strong constitution and it has should not be released in September, he shall scarcely see the next Spring. That is my conviction. Hear, hear, I his ideration none depends upon this country of the Sugra Some one of the many segment of the strategy of the Council of Censure, his significant none depends upon this country of the Council of Censure, his significant property of the Council of Censure, his signifi

desire and wish that this industrious, loyal and generous nation may more and more increase in wealth, in prosperity, in power that their noble, house of Parliament should remain a true Areopagus of the world, that all the oppressed people of gus of the world, that all the oppressed people of the earth may find therein kind hearts and stout de-fenders of their freedom (cheers), that all the crowned heads should duly hear the truth thear and cheers), and that all poer exiles should find an asylum and sympathy, as we poor flungarums have asylum and sympathy, as we poor Humarians have found everywhere, on sea and on land, for which I cannot thank you very much in words, and so, turning with a smale to the Mayor,) as I am a Catholic myself, but not a Wiss man. I beg leave to finish with my prayer—"Domina, salvos tenuista Principes, salvos nunc et liberos fac orbis terrarium Populos." The General bowed to the meeting, and resumed his seat aimid dealening cheers.

Thackerny's Fifth Lecture.

Mr. Thackeray commenced his fifth lecture on Thursday, June 25, by remarking that the moral of most novels was the same, and conveyed in pretty much the same way. Vice was discomitted in the third volume, and there was an ordinary course of re-wards and punishments. He allided, then, in open-ing his lecture, to "Swifts" Gulliver," which lades, he said, could scarcely be expected to read, even for the sake of its wonderful wit and satire, and to Fielding's "Jonathan Wild," in which the author, riening's Johannan Wild. In which the author, selecting a scoundred as his subject, conducted him through his career with griming deference, saw him finally hanged, and bid him good morning. These were mentioned to show the remorselessness of the moralists of that time—now they appeared to have no pity for scoundreds of any species, and discharged the duty of lashing them with a relentless punctuality. This exordium led up to to the introduction of the name of the gain.

the name of Hogarth.

Hogarth's art, Mr. Thackeray described as being, under its moral aspect, of a good, simple character; ti interested simple hearts. The moral was usually the same: Tommy, the naughty boy, meeting with a bad end. And Hogarth appeared to have no sympathy with any sort of rascals. People went to see hangings in those days, indeed, as a great meral lesson—recommended to apprentices, and the young generally. Hogarth's pictures made all the people of the past time live again for us we saw them all moving there, we lived again in the mevement of that time, in the crowds of its hangings at Typurn—

mow that Tyburna—the most respectable district of the habitable globe."

Having described at some length the solvers of Hogarth's chief pictures, and drawn a powerful con-trast between his time and ours, the lectures came is his personal character, which, he said, should on clear before us like his bine eyes, with their area. has personal character, which, he said, show out clear betore us like his buse eyes, with their tree, bright look, in his portrait. No man was less of a hero. He was a sturdy, strong fellow, foring his friend and his glass, and having a proper has gone contempt for French frogs, French soldiers, foregasers generally—and foreign painters in patienhar "Coreggio," the worthy man would cry, "look at the works of Bill Hogarth" Look at my alter-piece in the church of so-and-so." In fact he seemed to thank that the world was in a conspiracy to do him mustice in the matter of his powers as a historical painter. This was a common sort of delusion, laston used to believe that nature meant him for a tragedhar, and "perhaps each of us, continued Mr. Thackeray, "thinks he is something which he is not."

The lecturer next gradually approached the artistic cotemporary, Smollett, described as a man of decided humour, a manly good character preserving

cotemporary, Smollett, described as a man of de-cided humour, a manly, good character preserving his fine qualities of heart through a long struggle against ill fortune, and of brain through a protracted against ill fortune, and of brain through a protracted course of latorious writing. It was a hard light is those days. He faced the world like one of those Scotch cadets his countrymen, whom Scott loved to paint. A man of gentle birth and narrow means-ins crest an oak tree, his arms a hon, well symbolised his character and carreer. Throughout his lite he was emphatically a gentleman. His characters were doubtless drawn from the people he met in his traves. Mr. Thackeray did not rank his invention high. He was a writer of keen, bright insight into all that came before him. Bowline was as excellent a panning of character as Squire Western. What nour reader did not remember "Lismahago." Perhaps "Humphrey Clinker" was, on the whole, the most laughable of all stories. It was full of the authors genuine numor.

genume humor.

Fielding's birth and employment brought him (sad the lecturer, passing on now to that writer) into familiar acquaintance with every rank of mankind, if all probability he was the very hero of his own book—a kind of Tom Jones. When he entered on leadon life, those who remembered the great old with said that young Harry Fielding was, in spirits and wit, equal to any of them. One could fancy the guesto with which he entered the pleasures of the town-reveling in them like youths in that Homeric feas, a college breakfast. He made friends everywhere—Doubtless the effects of his life soon began to tell; he took to borrowing money everywhere, to be nowise particular where he could go for a dinner and a guinea. His drams were written carelessly, and as amusing instance of his coolness was his leaving a part in one of them, which he knew to be bad, for the audience to "find out," and remarking with cool indotence, when the the vitable hissing began, "Oh, they have found it out, have they?"

Mr. Thackeray proceeded to say that he "could not make a hero of him." But why not take the man as he was? Why not take his figure, not dressed to hidden, but such as he really was? Beyond doubt, Fielding was sufficiently impaired by idleness, wise and care age. But they was a real love of truth in name humor Fielding's birth and employment brought him (sad

as he was! Why not take his figure, not dressed of hidden, but such as he really was! Beyond doubt, Fielding was sufficiently impaired by idleness, who and case. But there was a real love of truth in him a true hatred of hypocrisy. He laughed a hypocrite to scorn with the widest and wisest wit. He had an eye which flashed on a scoundrel like a pohecman's lantern. He respected feminine tenderness, and loved childish conscience. He might sometimes be a man of low tastes, but never of low mind. He disdained cant, was loved by his family;

sometimes be a man or possible to the design of the standard of the design of the standard of having your name written up inside St. Peter's—
everybody saw it.") As a picture of manners, Tom
Jones was exquisite; as a work of construction, wimirable. It was full of wonderful turns of thought
this great comic epic. But as to the hero, against
any undue admiration of him, Mr. Thackeray

any undue admiration of him, Mr. Thackeray begged to protest.

This protest was delivered with considerable emphasis, and it is matter for curious observation that Mr. Thackeray should have spoken less charitably of Tom Jones, than both Coleridge and Lamb have done. He declared that Fielding's moral sense had been impaired by his mode of life. It might, he said, be a matter of long dispute whether Jones or Blift—Charles Surface or Joseph—were really the most dangerous to society. Booth was a better being than Tom Jones, he owned that he was a scamp, and was pardoned for the sake of his delightful Amelianon which character the lecturer here pronounced a warm and graceful culoquim. And approps of her, he chatacteristically observed that Booth was laften being the only man who had won by a coup-deman the heart of some kind girl, who was far too good for him. He concluded by cloquently alluding to Fielding's melancholy death at Lisbon, and compared it to the wreck of one of the good ships of our country.

The allumines was as boulding a usual.

The attendance was as brilliant as usual.

State of Things at Rome.

We take the following from the Roman correspon-dence of London Daily News. The date is June 30: The past week has been eventful. It opened very ingubriously by the assassination of Signor Marco Evangelisti, on the evening of Sunday, the 19th inst., an event which has created an immense sensation in Rome. Signor Evangelisti held the office of Chancellor of the Sagra Consulta Tribunal, and was high in favor with the papal government on account of the strong reactionary principles he entertained, and the unreleating severity with which he persecuted the liberais. He was proceeding alone and on foot on the evening in question to pay a visit at the house of Signor Massani, at about a quarter to ten o'clock, and had entered a street named La Pedaccha, near the Piazza di San Marco, when a man of short stature, dressed in a frock-coat, white trousers, and straw hat, passed him, and waiked on until about a dozen paces in advance, when he The past week has been eventful. It opened very trousers, and straw hat, passed him, and walked on until about a dozen paces in advance, when he suddenly turned round, and ran furnously back at Signor Evangelisti, who, although a tall, powerful man, not more than forty years of age, could not resist the suddenness of the attack, but received a violent poignard wound in the abdomen, which brought him to the ground, his assailant failing over him in the struggle. Both however, tose again immediately, and the assassin took to flight pursued by signor Evangelisti, who shouted of ladro' al ladro' without obtaining aid, until, finding himself growing faint, he stropped at the French barracks in the Jesuit's convent, where he was placed in a chair, while a carobtaining aid, until, finding himself growing tains, no stropped at the French barracks in the Jesuit's convent, where he was placed in a chair, while a carriage could be procured to convey him home. He was of opinion that his wound was only slight, as as felt scarcely any paid, but the surgeon presaged differently and more correctly. After a few hours, dancerous symptoms manifested themselves, and he expired on Tuesday morning, without having been able to leave any clue that might lead to the detection of his murderer, who, besides being of low stature, held his head purposely down at the moment of the onslaught, so that his features might not be seen. That the murder was not the work of a robber is very evident, but it is not clear whether it is to be attributed to a political motive of merely to the revenge of some one of the many victures of Signor Evangelisti's unsparing system of persecution. As Chancellor of the Sagra Consulta, and Secretary of the Council of Censure, his siggestions had proved fatal to hundreds of persons, and as Superintendent of the prisons of S. Michael, where he resided, or at least had an office, he had op